NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be re-

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. - REV. CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.-Evening.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES. REV. R. S. How

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION. - REV. ABBOTT

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—REV. DR. DEEMS. CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.-REV. DR. FLAGG. DODWORTH HALL.-SPIRITUALISTS. Morning and EVERETT ROOMS. SPIRITUALISTS. Mrs. C. PANNIE

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH .-- REV. THOMAS D. ANDER-FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.-REV. EAST-

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY

LEXINGTON AVE UE METHODIST CHURCH .- I. S. INSKIP, morning. REV. W. H. BOOLE, evening. MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.-

STRONG PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-AN NIVERBARY OF THE BILLE SOCIETY. Evening.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.-REV. J. STAMFORD

I NIVERSITY, Washington square,-BISHOP SNOW. Af-CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY REDEEMER. LEC-

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.-REV. W. POPE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION .- REV. M. SCOTT.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD .- Rev. Dr. Os NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP .-- REV.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- REV. STEPHEN II. TYNG, Jr. Evening.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, May 3, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

In the High Court yesterday Mr. Stanbery resumed fatigue after speaking for about an hour that Senator Anthony moved to adjourn until Monday, but objecdid not ask it. Mr. W. F. Peddrick, formerly of the Attorney General's office, then read the remaining portions of the speech, with the exception of the peroration, which was delivered by Mr. Stanbery

CONGRESS.

In the Senate vesterday, after the adjournment of the High Court, the House amendments to the Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a committee of conference was appointed.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling on General Grant for an official report of the election in Arkansas. On returning from the Senate Chamber Mr. a personal explanation relative to a letter published by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, accusing Mr. Donnelly of feeing in the night from Philadelphia and being an office beggar. The personal explanation proved to be a round of hearty abuse. In reference to the office begging insinuation, Mr. Donnelly said the Washburne family were office beggars from their came into the world franked M. C. Mr. Washburne answered him with similar abuse, and the House, wher this enlivening episode, adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

in the Senate yesterday bills abolishing the Board of Councilmen of New York city and providing for the election of one Assistant Alderman from each Assembly district in the city; creating a new ward in Brooklyn and the General Appropriation bill were passed. The Arcade Railroad bill was defeated by a vote of 14 to 15. The Tax Commissioner's bill was ordered to a new reading and the Croton Aqueduct

In the Assembly the bill extending the act for the construction of an experimental railway in New York city was passed. The State Charity Bill was reported amended, by the reduction of the appropriation to \$250,000, and thus passed by a vote of 86 to 16.

The news report of the Atlantic cable is dated yes terday evening, May 2.

The London journals indicate that Mr. Disraeli may hold office by a Parliamentary compromise, and no dissolution occur until the first appeal is made to the people by election under the new Reform bill. ols, 93%. Five-twenties 70% a 70% in London and 75% a 75% in Frankfort. Paris Bourse dull.

Cotton slightly lower in London, middling uplands closing at 12%d. Breadstuffs duil. Provisions active and upward. Produce heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Later telegraphic advices from the west coast of Mexico, dated at Mazatlan on the 22d ult., state that Governor Rubi had called for a loan of \$30,000 from the merchants, and Corona had asked for loan of \$100,000. Most of Rubi's loan was imme diately forthcoming and the payment of the other was agreed to by the merchants, who soon after paid down \$50,000 of it. One Calvillo was executed on the 18th inst. for a murder which he committee two days before. Our correspondence from Mazatlan gives a comprehensive report of the late imbroglic between General Vega and Martinez, and the pro-posed scheme for annexing the Northern States to

We have telegraphic advices from the West Indies The town of Naparinas, in Trinidad, has been reduced to ashes. Annapola, Honduras, has been decreed Elder, has been sentenced to death in St. Thomas but is still at large. Governor Austin had arrived at

Advices from Venezuela state that General Colinas had whipped Rufor and entered the heart of Aragua, the rebel country. General Aristeguieta had defeated the rebels at Culebra, Rojas had opened negotiations for peace, and Escobar and Quintaro were fleeing to

In the Cole trial at Albany yesterday Mr Parker closed his argument and was followed by Mr. Sedgewick. The court then adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Brady will deliver his argument, A stock company is being organized in Cienfuegos,

Cuba, for the importation of coolies. Jeff Davis' bail was renewed yesterday. Judge Underwood stated that Chief Justice Chase would be r ady to try "President" Davis ten days after the to a) of President Johnson.

General Schoffeld has made some more city ap-

Unofficial returns place the radical majority in the Louisiana election at 17,888. Warmouth is elected governor, and the Legislature is radical on joint

ballot by twenty-seven majority.

The Methodist Conference now in session in Chicago continued its business yesterday. The question of admitting colored delegates came up again, and after a general ventilation was laid on the table until after the report of the bishops is received.

The California Democratic State Convention, in session in San Francisco, have adopted resolutions denouncing Congress and the impeachment. They say nothing relative to the national debt or the proposed nominees at the coming New York Convention. Sitka is becoming a lively business port. During the last month ten or twelve vessels of various rigs arrived and departed, several of them being steam

ships, and passengers are continually arriving.

A row occurred at a negro piculo near Memphis esterday, in which several persons, all colored, were

shot, one of them mortally.

The number of deaths in this city during the past

The stock market, including government securi ties, was dull yesterday. Gold closed at 139%.
In most departments of trade in commercial circles yesterday there was but little animation. Cot-ton was in improved demand and a shade higher, closing at 3234c. for middling uplands. Coffee was dull and rather heavy. On 'change flour was in limited demand and heavy white wheat was quiet firmer. Oats were more sought after and higher. For pork the demand was moderate, but prices were 12% a 25c. per bbl. higher. Beef was steady and lard in fair demand and firm. Petroleumwas quiet, but 3/c. higher, while bonded was in turpentine was dull and declined 5c.; other kinds without change of moment. Freights were dull and

The Position of Chief Justice Chase in the Impeachment Trial.

The several attempts made by the Managers and radical Senators to abridge the functions of the Chief Justice in the impeachment trial show their determination not only to ignore all sense of justice, but to set aside the constitutional prerogative and duty of the judiciary in this important case. From the independent, dignified and impartial conduct of Mr. Chase, they are afraid he will perform his duty as Judge over the High Court of Impeachment in summing up the case and stating the facts and the law upon which the Senate should render a verdict. They have endeavored to prevent this by all the means in their power. In their pleadings all through they have uniformly addressed the Chief Justice as a presiding officer. and not as a judge, and have ignored the Senate as a court in the proper sense of the term. The Senate, they say, is a law to itself, and is not to be governed by the rules of practice in the trial of other cases and before other tribunals. They and their organs have endeavored to intimidate the Chief Justice by base insinuations and by threatening him with party ostracism. In fact, they have resolved to make him a mere automaton-a mere figurehead, without life or authoritysimply to carry out their will and record their

We shall see in the course of a few days what stuff Mr. Chase is made of. We shall see if he will permit himself to be unrobed and the judiciary struck down by these violent and unscrupulous partisans. The judiciary is an independent branch of the government, and the Chief Justice represents it on this trial. There was a profound object with the framers of the constitution in making the Chief Justice the presiding judge over the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States. It was undoubtedly to bring all the three divisions of the government to bear in such an important case. The legislative department becomes the prosecutor of the executive, and the judicial, in the person of the Chief Justice, becomes the expounder of the law as applied to the evidence. This was certainly the intention of the framers of our constitution. That instrument cannot fairly be interpreted in any other way. The trial uld be partial, one-sided and entirely in the hands of the prosecution if the Chief Justice has no voice or authority in the decision. Indeed, it would be sheer mockery. The judicial department of the government would have really nothing to do in the trial of the Executive, and any Senator, or even the Secretary of the Senate, for that matter, might just as well preside. No, the intention was to bring the Supreme Court—the judicial department of the government-in the person of the Chief Justice, into action in the trial of the Executive. The constitution wisely provides for these checks and balances in the government against usurpation or injustice, and the Supreme Court in this conflict stands between the Legislature and the President to explain the law and evidence, so that justice may be done and the constitutional powers and rights of each may be preserved. The Senate has already decided in the course of the trial that the Chief Justice had the right to decide in controverted points of law or evidence. How, then can it refuse to hear him sum up and judicially decide the law and evidence in the whole case? This, beyond all question, is his duty, though the verdict must be left to Senators as the jury in the case.

In view of these facts, therefore, Mr. Chase holds a most important and delicate positiona position that no Chief Justice ever held before him. He is not there to decide only upon the mere technicalities of law, upon which the case of the Managers solely rests, but upon the broad issue of the conflict between the legislative and executive branches of the government, the motives of the President in his conduct, the question of constitutional prerogative and the established precedents of executive action. He is there to prevent Congressional tyranny and usurpation, as much as to prevent executive delinquency. He occupies, as we said, in this great and unprecedented case a position that no Chief Justice ever held before-a position which, according to his conduct, will bring eternal fame or infamy upon his name. Let him insist, then, upon his right and duty to sum up the case and to explain the law and evidence in it. Let him expose the flimsy charges of the impeachment Managers and the insufficiency of the evidence. Let bim defend the government from the assaults of faction and Congressional usurpation. The responsibility will then be upon the Senate; he will have done his duty to the country. If the Senate should render a verdict in opposition to his charge he will not be blamed, and the people will honor him for his independence and sense of justice. If the radical majority refuse to bear his summing up of the case and should be determined to make him a mere automaton, he should gather up his judicial robes and leave

without its constitutional head and its action would become illegal or purely despotic. It would throw the Jacobin impeachers into the greatest consternation and embarrassment. They might talk of impeaching Mr. Chase himself, were he to take such a course, and possibly might try it; but the people would be with him, and he would earn everlasting gratitude and fame for his defence of constitutional right and the preservation of the government. A few days will decide whether the Chief Justice comprehends his position and the crisis or will yield to intimidation from the faction in power.

A Model Guano Debate in the House

Representatives On the motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, that a select committee be appointed to investigate all the facts in reference to the signing of certain opinions on the Alta Vela guano case by Messrs, Bingham, Butler, Logan and Stevens, Managers of the impeachment prosecution against Andrew Johnson, there was a model debate in the national House of Representatives on Friday last. Mr. Brooks desired to know all about this legal opinion of these Impeachment Managers on this guano controversy, laid before the President on the 9th of March, after he had been summoned to appear before the bar of the Senate. Under the cir cumstances were not such papers calculated to operate on the President's mind, "either by intimidation or persuasion; or perhaps some stronger word might be used," said Mr. Brooks, "calculated to influence or control, or threaten to control, his action in reference to the Alta Vela claim? The claim is large, involving a million of dollars : some say two or three millions.". The papers in question, it appears, addressed to Colonel Shaffer, of counsel for the Baltimore claimants against the New ork claimants to said guano island, were lad before the President by Mr. Chauncey F. Black, who, with Judge Jere. Black, is associated with Shaffer in this case.

After some general discussion of the subject and the facts and circumstances, Mr. Brooks desired to know, for instance, "how came the name of Thad Stevens to be signed to that paper-the ruler of this body (the House), the autocrat the dictator the Juniter Tonans, not only of this body but of the republican party, who sought to overawe not only the Supreme Court, but the Senate of the United States?" Mr. Stevens being absent, or having nothing to say, the floor was taken by Mr. Logan, of Illinois, who had no apology to make. "If the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) was serious, if he was honest, if he was a gentleman, then he (Mr. Logan) would say to him he would not have offered this resolution if he understood the facts as he pro fesses." What offence had the Managers committed that they should be arraigned before the bar of the House? "The only defence that had been made for the greatest criminal this country has ever known was just such as was pretended to be made this evening by villanously attacking men as honest---" the "gentleman" was called to order, and retracted his villanous charge; but in the further prosecution of his remarks he branched off again:-"The President treated this letter as he was in the habit of treating every letter that fell into his hands. He (Mr. Logan) had signed that letter, giving a mere opinion as to the duty of the government. The gentleman (Mr. Brooks) had said that this claim is worth a million. This was not true, and the gentleman knew it." This was, in a milder form, equivalent to a certain moral philosopher's method of putting it-"You lie, villain, and you know it." The Illinois member was again called to order and ruled to be using unparliamentary language, whereupon he qualified it by saying "The gentleman from New York said they would have to vote on it (this Alta knew it was not true and false, or he ought to

have known it Mr. Chanler, of New York, here put in:-'Does the gentleman allude to me?" Mr. Logan answered, "When you say I signed a document relating to a subject upon which I am to vote, I say it is not true." Mr. Chanler said he had made no such statement. "Then," asked Mr. Logan, "where was the wrong to give or sign an opinion as a lawyer?" The paper, he said, was signed by some of the Managers without knowing it was to be used in this way, and as a pretence that the Managers had sought to influence him; and there is a trick in your President, or you are the catspaw of the President." Here Mr. Ross, of Illinois (democrat), proceeded to call his colleague to account as a prosecutor of the President, when the forgetful Logan retorted:-"Such a remark could only emanate from a base heart.' Called to order again, he again retracted, but concluded his speech by saying that "this investigation was sought for base party pur-

Here Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, vouchsafed an explanation of his signature to this aforesaid guano letter. It was given to assist Colonel Shaffer in disposing of his interest in this guano island. When he (Butler) signed it he had no expectation that the President would be then impeached, though sure he would be ultimately. Until he (Mr. Butler) had seen the letter in the NEW YORK HERALD nobody had spoken to him about it. In the course of his remarks he turned his guns upor the Brooks brothers, as follows :- "Some time ago there was a case where one Clarke sued a fellow by the name of Brooks for part ownership in the New York Express, and there was a difficulty between Erastus Brooks and the other partner about a division of the spoils. They brought him (Butler) the case, and showed him that the two Brookses had robbed this Clarke. He (Butler) said he did not love the firm. He would have nothing to do with it. It was a nasty affair, and not so fertile as guano. He saw the case in court and saw the Brookses beaten."

Now, a charge of robbery may be inside of the parliamentary law, but outside it is generally regarded as most offensively personal. But according to Butler it further appears that the members of the House signing said guano letter did it at the request of Judge Black, to "stiffen up the backbone" of the President against Secretary Seward; and finally Butler declared that he would rather be with Black on this impeachment than any man, a pseudo republican (Evarts, for instance), "who had stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." The wrathful Butler having thus unbottled himself, Mr. Eldridge, of Wisthe Seaste chamber. The court would be left | consin (democrat), debated the question, and | President Johnson his chances for escape from | proverb. "honest men are the gainers thereby."

as he warmed up with his subject he refused to yield the floor to the flery Logan, "because the member can't be a gentleman and treat his political opponent with politeness and civility.

This was too much for Logan, who instantly responded, "You can't expect anything else from a blackguard, and I don't take that back." But where, all this time, was the Speaker? and where the rules of the House? Why was not this man, for this presumptuous violation of the rules, compelled at once to retract or subjected to the proper penalty for his offence? We should like to know. the beauties of this debate did not end here. Mr. Brooks had his settlement with the terrible Butler, whom he accused of being proved a gold robber, of using vituperative language, "fitter for Billingsgate and Newgate than for Massachusetis," of looking after "the beauty and booty at New Orleans-especially the booty," of coming away "with the key of Richmond in his pocket," and of being "attacked by a common bricklayer for insulting his wife and soundly thrashed." After which the resolution was laid upon the table-yeas seventy, nays twenty-six; glory enough in the way of guano for one day. Such are our lawmakers in Washington. Such, with the effluvia of guano, is the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress of the United States under the discipline of Mr. Speaker Colfax.

Brawling in the Churches-The Christia

Public attention is again forcibly called to the fact that societies professedly Christian may set the worst examples in regard to mild manners and gentleness of demeanor that can be found in a peaceable community. Vestrymen, wardens and pastor of a Protestant Episcopal church in this city have recently fallen by the ears in a dispute that is supposed to have begun on points of formality in worship. Some are ritualists and some are not, and so arises a difference in regard to the mere accessories of the service, which comes to a brawl in the streets. Forgetting the essentials of all service, casting from them the contrite heart and self-denying spirit, they dispute on this immaterial point as if no command to "love one another" had ever been heard in the world. Policemen are summoned to put one party out of the church edifice and keep the other in, and the locust club is held up as a terror to compel the silence of a parson who desires to preach the Gospel from the church steps. From the street the case goes to the courts, and there is the usual farrago of argument on injunctions and motions to dissolve and what not, and the acute wits of the lawyers must settle the quarrel of the disciples of the "Peacemaker." There was a not dissimilar dispute in a church in a neighboring city lately. Wardens and pastor quarrelled there also. On Sunday the pastor began to read from the pulpit the statement of his side of the case. One of the wardens called upon the organist for music in the midst of the parson's statement: and the organist played, with all the more gusto as he, perhaps, looked to that warden for his pay. So it was a duel-the organ on one hand, the parson on the other; and the latter was fairly piped into silence by

"the deep, majestic, solemn organ's blow."

Such is the mood in which our religious societies frequently appear; yet if there is one distinction of the Christian teachings that may be called the pre-eminent one it is that the disciples of Christ should control especially those very instincts and tendencies of our common human nature that lead to the bitterness and fury of quarrel and dispute. Temptation there is in abundance: human weakness too; and between these what occurs? All that strife and envy and ill-will that governs in the world, and to find the remedy for which appeared and lived and died for nothing if not to put a better relationship than that between men-if not to regulate the intercourse of man with his fellows by a spirit of charitable forbearance for all weaknesses, all errors and differences. How is it, then, that men who are governed only by hate, who construe every act in an ill sense, who go to violence with the readiness of pothouse brawlers, who are ruled by a spirit the very opposite to that of Christ-how is it that such men dare call themselves Christians? Is it not a profanity, a blaspheny, that men should invoke the sacredness of such a name to commend them before the world, while they are proving by every possible act that they have no

The truth as seen in all these unseemly exhibitions of religious societies is simply that the spirit of Christianity is not to be found in the hurches. Splendid architecture you may have there. Music you may have there also-some times good, sometimes indifferent, sometimes as horrible as saw-filing. Popular parsons are there, too, with polished discourses on topics of more or less interest. Fashionable society you may have there, but Christianity, pure and simple, not once in ten thousand times. Suppose you told the deacons of the church to sell all they had and give it to the poor. With what Olympian laughter the aisles would reverberate. Try the parson-the sisters, any part of the establishment by any similar requirement of the Christian precepts, and the test would infallibly tell you that they were not the persons you thought. Either, then, those divine precepts have no reality, no force, no proper application in our life, or all this splendor and pride are inconsistent with Christianity. Surely, when men have spent millions on an edifice to be proud of it is hard for them to be humble in it. Christianity is the mame with which all these worshippers of their own pride and wealth and taste cover their acts; but the spirit of Christianity is to be sought in other places than among those who go into court to find who really owns and shall control the valuable piece of property on which they all want to wo rship God.

JEFF DAVIS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LINE. -We learn from Richmond that the bail bond of Jeff Davis would be renewed yesterday; that Dawis will not appear in person; that his trial will probably be fixed for the last day of May or the 1st of June, when it will certainly take place. The important point of this intelligence is this-that "Davis will not appear in person." He is in Canada. He is safe over there from the wrath of Ben Wade, and there we would advise him to stay; for if

the extreme penalty of treason will be alim indeed. His conviction and execution will be ecessary to the radicals to save appearances in reference to Johnson's removal.

The Ministerial Crisis in Great Britain.

The debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions came to a close on Saturday morning at half-past two o'clock. The vote was unmistakable. In a house full almost beyond precedent the government was defeated by a majority of sixty-five. The good sense of the Prime Minister came to his aid when he declared, amid the profoundest silence, that the relations of the Ministry and the House of Commons had been so altered by the vote that time was necessary to consider what action should be taken in the circumstances. At the date of our latest news Mr. Disraeli had set out for Osborne to consult with the Queen. Disraeli has had a hard battle to fight. It

has been his misfortune that he has had to fight against great odds. Gladstone has proved himself to be too many for him on this occasion. The game, however, is not completely up. Disraeli is unquestionably at his wits' end. The ground has gone from his feet sooner than he expected. The circumstances, however, in which he now finds himself are precisely those which give genius such as his its opportunity. What will he do? Dissolution would be folly; for a general election now would not prevent a general election either at the close of this or the commencement of next year. To bow to the vote of the House and yet remain in office would bring on the Ministry the contempt of the entire British people. We see nothing for Mr. Disraeli but resignation. His simplest and safest course is to give place to Mr. Gladstone, who is now, with Earl Russell's consent, the acknowledged chief of the liberal party. Disraeli's chance is in opposition. Mr. Gladstone has raised a difficulty which he will find it by no means easy to remove out of the way. The Irish Church is a much larger question than Mr. Gladstone has as yet encouraged the public to believe. It is really a vital question. It touches the foundations of the British constitution. Reconstruction has more than once in the world's history been found to be more difficult even than destructive war. Mr. Gladstone will find this out. Mr. Disraeli, if he can only calm himself in the circumstances, will not be slow to discover that even this defeat paves the way to another and a grander success. The situation is full of interest. The game is keen, the players are skilful and the spectators are

Rumored Illness of Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt.

Our mail advices have brought us the intelligence that Ismail Pacha, the present Viceroy of Egypt, was seriously ill. The death of the Viceroy at the present moment could not fail to be attended with very serious consequences. Ismail Pacha was born in 1830, not in 1816, as the London Times incorrectly puts it. He is, therefore, only in his thirty-eighth year. Ismail is a son of the celebrated Ibrahim Pacha, and grandson of the still more celebrated Mohammed Ali, who founded the present line of Egyptian rulers. Ismail ascended the Viceregal throne in 1863, on the death of his brother, Said Pacha. His reign, therefore, has as yet been brief; but it has been vigorous and successful beyond that of any of the rulers of his house since the days of Mohammed All. Under his rule Egypt has acquired a more than nominal independence of the Sultan. Within the last two years he has made an experiment never before made in a Mohammedan country-he has given his people a constitution and has established a species of Parliamentary government, modelled somewhat on the imperial system of France. It is only a few the Chambers by a speech which would not have suffered by comparison with any of the speeches commonly pronounced on such occasions by the royal or imperial chiefs of Europe. His mind on all essential points (religion excepted) is in perfect harmony with modern progress. Since his accession to power and by the influence he has brought to bear on the authorities at Constantinople Ismail Pacha, much to the annoyance of many of the members of his family, has succeeded in changing the order of succession. Formerly the patriarchal system which has always prevailed in the East, and which still rules at Constantinople, ruled in Egypt. The eldest male head of the family of Mohammed Ali was chief of the State. In virtue of this law he himself succeeded to power; but he has, with the Sultan's consent, made the succession hereditary in his own family. His son, still a boy, is heir apparent. If Ismail Pacha were cut off suddenly it is not unsafe to predict that Egypt would be plunged into revolution. Mustapha Pacha, now an exile from Egypt, and known all over Europe as the chief of the party of progress in Turkey, and younger-if younger at all-than the Viceroy by minutes only, would have been but for the change of law his brother's natural successor. Mustapha has many friends in Egypt, and as he has never consented to the new arrangement there can be little doubt that in the event of the death of the Viceroy he would return to Egypt and make a vigorous effort to regain what he considers his rights. A revolution in Egypt would be certain to bring about a joint French and British occupation of the country. Such an occupation would be fraught with dangerous consequences to Europe.

A CLEAN SWEEP .- A radical contemporary says that if, as President of the United States ad interim, "Mr. Wade should, in co-operation with the Senate, remove every federal officeholder from the Cabinet down to the tide waiters, the people, so far from revolting, would feel rather relieved by the consciousness that no change could let loose upon them a more hungry swarm of vampires." From similar hints from other quarters, and from the gathering of the spoilsmen at Washington, we feel bound to say to the federal officeholders, great and small-prepare for a clean sweep under Mr. Wade.

LUCKY, AFTER ALL-The people of this State, in having this year a Legislature with one house of one party and one of the other and a Governor not exactly in favor with either house. From these hitches between the Assembly, the Senate and the Govornor a heavy catalogue of big jobs has been switched off brought in person to trial after the removal of the track. "When rogues fall out," says the

The Latest News from Mexico The principal items in the latest telegraphic news from Mexico attest the prolonged turbance which torments that beautiful but unhappy country. The rebellion of General Negrete is still unsuppressed. Canales is reported as being about to make common cause with Negrete and also as having been successful in a recent fight. The name of Aureliano Rivera is connected with wild rumors of fresh pronunciamientos. The insurrection at Perote had a horrible end, maining having been resorted to in the execution of the insurgents. This incident suffices to show how very far behind the spirit of the age the semi-barbarous Mexicans are. The rumors of Minister Romero's resignation are renewed. The course of Congress indicates a loss of prestige on the part of President Juarez, who will find it difficult, says our correspondent, to surmount the elements of the opposition without exerting authoritative pressure. A communication from General J. G. Ortega, dated at his prison in Monterey and signed as President ad interim, has been published. Our readers are aware of his claims to the title, which he assumes as being a successor to the Presidency, according to the Mexican constitution, by virtue of his former office as Chief Justice. The utter social disorganization of Mexico is illustrated by the facts that Senor Calixto, the younger, had been kidnapped and held to ransom for ten thousand dollars; that Mr. Branff, one of the conductors on the Vera Cruz Railway, had his skull fractured in a fight with some bandits who attacked the building party, and that Mr. Saulnier, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, while on a mission to the interior recently, was attacked by banditti. But Mr. Saulnier drew his revolver and asserted that he was an American Consul, whereupon the highwaymen desisted and saw the Consul safe on his way. Our telegram does not mention that he may also have invoked in his behalf the "occul influence" of the HERALD, of which he was formerly a correspondent. But we are glad to learn that even the Mexican banditti are beginning to respect the authority of the American flag. Minister Romero is accused of being at the head of a "short corner" in Mexican securities, attempted by sending agents to the United States by the Mexican Treasury Department for the purpose of depreciating the bonds of that republic so as to buy them at a reduced rate. The troubles in Sinaloa were to be put down with vigor. General Corona was levying forced loans on the foreign merchants to pay his troops, and General Martinez had virtually abandoned his own cause, so that what Alatorre did in Yucatan will be repeated by Corona in Sinaloa. In fine, the same financial, political and social chaos seems to exist in Mexico which we have lately had so frequent occasion to notice, and out of which order, wealth and prosperity will probably not emerge until the 'great republic" shall have absorbed the "so-called" republic of Mexico.

The Fashions.

From the pen of our lively and witty correspondent in Paris we are favored with another glimpse of fashionable life and follies in that capital. All Paris, imitating the example of the imperial family, became deyout and donned penitential garments during Holy Week, and the churches were thronged The Emperor and Empress on Easter Sunday attended an aristocratic christening in the capacity of sponsors. The chubby-faced principals on the occasion were a marshal and a duke (in embryo). The rage for Marie Antoinette toilets is still on the increase, although we doubt very much if the poor Queen or the ill-fated Princess Lamballe, were they living rnize any of the or costumes that now bear their names. Suits are now exclusively worn on the streetsbonnet, dress, gloves and parasol being all en suite. The new striped petticoats look very pretty under a light gray dress, looped up in a graceful manner. When a loose jacket or fichu and a fancy straw fanchon enveloped in a mist of tulle are added, the effect is charming. At the races in France the extravagant tollets of the "out-and-outer" lady patrons were a subject of considerable comment. There is little new in the world of fashion on this side of the Atlantic, but there are indications of another revolution ere long. and the modistes will endeavor to get the control of bonnets once more. At present the majority of their customers make their own

MR. GLEN RULED OUT OF COURT. -The Legislature has, as we expected it would do, pro nounced the charges of corruption against its members made by Mr. Glen without foundation in fact, and therefore has ruled Mr. Glen and his case out of court. While giving Mr. Glen credit for sincerity in presenting the charges, the special committee report that he has not sustained his case. Poor Mr. Glen was no match for his adversaries. He should have known that honesty is not the best policy in the Albany Legislature, and should therefore have held his peace. But who believes that the venerable Mr. Glen was wrong and that the special committee is right? Not one who knows anything about the Legislature and the lobby from Buffalo to the Battery.

THE DIGNITY OF OFFICIAL LIFE. - Whoever wishes to form a correct idea of the amenities and courtesies of official intercourse at the national capital should particularly note the language used by Judge Black in one of his letters to the President published in Friday's HERALD. Mr. Black writes of "Mr. Seward and the thieves whose interests he has so faithfully protected," and writes thus to a President of whose Cabinet Mr. Seward is

ACCIDENTAL POISONING-ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

distinguished member.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

CINCINNATI, May 2, 1888.

The wife of George Smith, of this city, feeling not very well on Tuesday, consulted an old lady of the neighborhood and on her recommendation procured a quantity of tartar emetic. She took a heavy dose of the poison and died in a few houra. Yesterday afternoon a well dressed man by the name of William Moelman, with the design of destroying himself, cut a deep gash in his left wrist, severing one of the principal arteries, and then sat down in a quiet spot on the canal bank, near Plura street, to wait for death. Fortunately he was discovered before his veius could become entirely dig. and was taken to the Commercial Hospital for safety and medical treatment. The cut was bandaged by the attending surgeon, and in a short time he was in a fair way to escape bleeding to death, as he had not posed to de.